GOT ABOARD THE CHESTER YESTER-DAY AND HELD AN "AT HOME,"

Expect to Be Off To-Day-Col. Griffin Says That They Are as Hard as Rocks, That They're Up to Any Rind of Work in Their Line, and That They Hope to Get Something to Do Down in Porto Rico.

Delay in loading the transport Chester made It impossible for her to start for Porto Rico esterday with her stores, medical supplies, horses and mules, and the men of the First Votunteer Engineers. She will start this morning She lay at anchor vesterday a quar-ter of a mile south of Liberty Island.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the tug William H. Vanderbilt, having in tow the barges Starina and Arizona, on which the enoff the Battery. She went right out to Liberty Island, where the barges anchored. The regiment of engineers is composed of nearly 1,300 men, and there weren't half a dozen missing when the barges left Peekskill. The trip from Roa Hook was a long one, but the men didn't mind it. They had been at Peckskill so long that they were as delighted as a lot of children when the orders came to embark.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning there were a dozen laden lighters and tugs around the Chester, and a small army of men at work putting stuff on board. Col. Eugene Griffin of the engineers was anxious to get his men on the transport as soon as possible, and he went over to the Chester to see what arrangements bad been made. He was told the regiment could come aboard between 8 and 9 o'clock. and promptly at 8 the barges went alongside. Col. Griffin had wide gangplanks thrown from the decks of the barges to the decks of the transport and in considerably less than the allotted time his command had marched aboard and all their baggage had been carried after them. The barges and tug then draw away and the lightermen resumed work.

The engineers were very much pleased with the appearance of the transport and speedlly made themselves comfortable. When their quarters had been made snug the men got out on deck and proceeded to clean up their weapons and get in shape for their sea voyage. All during the afternoon people came out in rowboats and sailboats to see the engineers. Most of those who had friends aboard were allowed on the transport and the engineers thoroughly enjoyed their last day "at home" for many a long day. The engineers are a hardy looking lot of men and Col. Griffin is proud of

'I never saw a better regiment," he said. "Ther're hard as rocks from the weeks of camp life they've had at Peekskill and are crazy to get away. They're strong, competent, and well disciplined, and if they get any work to do at Porto Rico, they'll do it in a way that'll open some folks' eyes. I've got every kind of a mechanic in my command, and I venture to say that they can cut out roads through hills or jungles as expeditiously as any of the regular engineers. I am proud of them, and while, with all other Americans, I hope for an early end to the war, I'd like a chance to get my regiment at work paving a way for the American army in Porto Rico."

Besides the implements of the engineers, the Chester took on board yesterday many hundred tons of baled hay, dozens of boxes of canned goods, and boatloads of potatoes and other vegetables in sacks and barrels. At noon a cattle barge went alongside, and the 300 horses and mules that the engineers will use in their work were put on the transport.

The Chester will get a royal send-off when she starts to-day. She is the first transport to leave this port with troops for Porto Rico, and every tug and ferryboat will have a toot or two

in reserve for her. Army paymasters ordinarily wish to keep the shipment of money in their charge as quiet as possible. Very large sums of money have been transferred since the war began from the United States Sub-Treasury in this city without the general knowledge. A smile of amuse-ment, therefore, went around the Sub-Treasury when, at 10:30 o'clock vesterday morning. a two-horse truck appeared at the institution, together with six uniformed soldiers bearing rifles and having strapped around their waists web belts. Each belt contained ten business like looking cartridges. Accompanying the soldiers was Major William Williams, Paymaster attached to the First Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers. Major Williams was in uniform.

The soldiers were a Sergeant, a Corporal, and four privates from the engineers. They were in brown canvas uniforms, and had on camtaken from the Sub-Treasury and put on the truck. A big crowd collected at sight of the soldiers, and the rumor went around that an immense amount of money was being transferred. The truck finally drove away with the six soldiers on board. It went to Pier 3, East River, where the money chests were put on the lighter Hattle Palmer, which took them to the transport Chester.

The money in the chests amounted to \$100. 000, mostly silver. It was explained at the Sub-Treasury that the "newness" of the volunteer Paymaster accounted for the attendance of the soldiers.

HOBSON GOES TO WASHINGTON.

Cheered on His Way Across East River-He Kisses a Little Girl. Lieut, Hobson left this city on the midnight

train last night for Washington to see Secretary of the Navy Long to receive instructions as to his future movements. The Lieutenant returned from Long Beach yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his mother, Mrs. Hobson, Miss Hobson, Mrs. Frederick J. Van Buren, his cousin, Miss Van Buren, Miss K. F. Patton and Irving H. Patton of Summit, Miss. While coming to this city in the ferryboat from Long Island City the other passengers learned that Hobson was on board, and nearly all of them wanted to shake hands with the Merrimae's last skipper. One of the men in the crowd outside the cabin called for three cheers for Hobson, and they were given. Henry Smith of 412 West Thirteenth street was on

board with his wife and 2-year-old child, Ethel May Smith. He caught the enthusiasm of the erowd, and, carrying his child up to the Lieutenant, introduced himself, and said he would consider it an honor if the Lieutenant would kiss the little girl. The Lieutenant did so After landing the Lieutenant went to the office of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company and had a consultation with some of the officers of the company about the material to send to Santiago to raise the Spanish warships. He went later to the Army and Navy Club at 16 West Thirty-first street. He said that the preparations for saving the Spanish vessels

were about completed. A number of pontoons and air bags are now on the way to Santiago and will probably arrive there in ten days. The Lieutenant said he thought it likely he would be there at the time of their arrival so as to upervise the work on the Cristobal Colon. He said he expected that Secretary Long would order him back to the fleet. The Secretary had promised to let him go with the expedition to sail for Spain, if it started.

The Lieutenant's mother and sister went to East Orange, N. J., and last evening he joined them there, returning in time to catch the train for Washington.

OUR FLAG UP TO STAY.

Congressman Sherman Says It Will Never Be Lowered Where Once Raised. LITTLE FALLS. N. Y., Aug. 6,-The Republian Convention for the Twenty-fifth Congresonal district was held at Herkimer to-day ones S. Sherman of Utlea was renominated or acclamation. In a speech accepting the mination Congressman Sherman culogized escut war and said that the Stars and Stripes have been raised.

THE CAROLINE ISLANDS. People, Fertility, Possibilities and Beauti of the Group.

Among Spain's possessions in the East, next in importance to the Philippines, and in some respects even more important, are the Car-This archipelago lies between latitudes 1° and 11° 21' north and longitudes 137° 33' and 162° 52' east from Greenwich, to the west of the Marshall group, covering the sea from the Rullick chain to the Palaos or Pelew Islands, a distance of more than 2,000 miles. It contains more than 500 islands, most of which are but very little known. Some, especially those toward the west, have been depopulated by the Spaniards for the resettlement o the Ladrones; others are very populous and, excepting the cluster known as the Senravines, at the eastern end of the archipelago, and Yan. at the opposite extremity, have happily made, till recently, but little acquaintance with civ-

ilized man and his ways. The principal islands under direct Spanish control are Ualan, Ascension, Hogalen or San Estevan, Nuquor, Monteverde, and Yap. The remaining islands and island clusters of this group, to the number of more than thirty, are comparatively unknown, and some are not even

marked on the maps.

Ualan is situated in latitude 5° 19' north and longitude 163° 6' east from Greenwich. It is about eighty miles in circumference and has two secure harbors for the largest vessels. The inhabitants in 1874 numbered about 2,000: were reduced in 1884 to 400, and are now nearly extinct. They are of a light copper complexion, intelligent, industrious, and well disposed, although to some extent demoralized by contact with whalers and beche-de-mer fishers. They were hospitable, and often, when the guest was a European, insisted upon serving him first, contenting themselves with the remains of the meal. The island is very productive and covered with valuable timber, from the shore to the summit of the mountains. Some of this wood is of the best quality for shipbuilding purposes, perfectly straight and of great length In addition its durability is remarkable, and it is impermeable by the salt-water worm. For these reasons the contractors for the drydock and wharves in Shanghal obtained the piles needed in the work from here and from Ascension and the timber has given great satisfac tion. Most of the land lies idle; the natives do no more than the unavoidable amount of Jabor to provide themselves with food, which in a great measure grows spontaneously.

named, is, like Uslan, of a volcanic basalt formation, but much larger. Its situation is about 7° north latitude and 158° east longitude. This island contains very considerable tracts of comparatively level or sloping land, and is clothed from the beach to the mountain tops with every kind of the most glorious tropical vegetation and forests of magnificent tin ber trees. There are many streams in all directions, with cascades for the turning of mills and in the valleys below of sufficient volume for the floating of rafts and navigation by boats The population is fast disappearing. In 1853 there were not fewer than 15,000 inhabitants on the island when a whaling ship visited it and left the germs of disease. In 1874 there were fewer than 7,000 inhabitants, who in 1884 had dwindled to 2,000 souls. The people do not go much to sea. They are kindly posed and peaceable, and though they have often been decimated by hordes of lawless rufflans from Manila, Guam and Peru, have remained hospitable, generous and industrious. The women are handsome and coquettish. The island has received the not very flattering title of "beachcomber's paradise."

Ascension, or Ponape, as it is sometimes

There are three good harbors on Ascension-Metallanim, Rouan-Kiti, and Jokoite—so that there is shelter at all times according to the prevailing winds, each of these harbors being within a coral reef, which provides double security. Some white men and Lascars have long been settled on the Island. The natives used to be well supplied with muskets, which they used principally for shooting the pigeons that exist in extraordinary numbers in the woods. Religious differences in 1890 caused them to turn their weapons against one another and their Spanish masters, and owing to the spirit of ruthless retaliation, habitual to Spanish soldiers, few were left to tell the tale of their wrongs. It is impossible for any one who has not seen this island to form an idea of its beauty and richness. The interior is altogether uninhabited. There are many ruins, the remains of the work of some ancient people. In some localities hundreds of acres are covered with ruined walls, canals and earthworks of a stupendous description. The trade

in former years was principally with whaleships. Many small vessels from the Hawaiian and Samoan islands resorthere. The principal articles of export are pearl shell of a very fine paign hats and leggings. They mounted guard, quality, tortoles shell, beche, copra, oil and July 9, and there are rumors of interference by cuse University. He attended Lima Seminary large quantities of valuable timber are exported to China. The resources of the island are enormous and under the enlightened and lib eral government of the United States it would

be difficult to overestimate its value. Hogaleu is a great atoll, west of Ponapé. The lagoon is about 300 miles in circuit. There are three main channels of entrance, safe at all times for the largest sailing ships. Within the lagoon are four great islands, each from twenty to thirty-five miles in circumference, and more than twenty smaller uninhabited keys covered with cocoanut and other trees. There are still water and good anchorage everywhere inside the outer reef. The inhabitants are tall, strong, and light-complexioned. Their estimated number is from 15,000 to 20,-000. They are people who, if treated in an honest, manly, straightforward manner, need not be feared. The great lagoon contains immense quantities of pearl oysters of the largest and most valuable kind. Besides many kinds of valuable trees, the coco, the sagu, and other palms, there are wild oranges, citrons, mangoes, sassafras, nutmegs, massoy, and sandalwood. This island presents to the commercial adventurer an opportunity such as is scarcely to be found elsewhere in the world.

Nuguor, Monteverde and Yap are quite as rich in South Sea products as the islands described. Dense groves of breadfruit trees, cocoanuts and beteinuts cover the last named, the inhabitants of which in 1884 numbered about 10,000. They are peaceable, handsome of a light-brown complexion; they chew beteinuts and smoke cigarettes. They live in the midst of every kind of material comfort and abundance. Their towns and villages are neatly constructed, and some roads and landing places are paved with stone

The Marianas group consists of about twenty

islands - mountainous, well watered and wooded, and very fertile. At the time of their discovery the population was reckoned at more than 100,000 souls. In 1874 there were only about 5,500; to-day their number is small in deed. At a distance of 450 miles east of the Philippines there is the Palaos, or Pelew. group of about twenty islands, which form a chain running about 120 miles from southsouthwest to north-northeast. The estimated population in 1884 was about 10,000 in sixtyseven independent villages. The people are of a dark-brown color, well formed, and of a quiet, genial disposition. They have a King, or head chief. Korror is the principal harbor. The entrance to it is through an opening in the coral reef that surrounds the island and is not more than fifty metres wide. At the western extremity of the Carolines the depth of water inside is from eight to ten feet, so transparent that the fantastic forms of the brilliantly hued coral branches beneath, with the teeming population of mollusks and fisnes, can be dis-

Dr. Lesser Had a Relapse, but Is Out of Danger.

tinctly seen.

Dr. A. Monae Lesser, chief surgeon of the National Red Cross, is recovering from a serious illness at his home, 19 East Sixty-first street He was stricken with yellow fever in Cuba, and overexerted himself on his return to this country. On Thursday he suffered a relapse. but last night Dr. Goodhart reported that Dr. Lesser, while still in hed, was out of danger s said never be lowered at any spot where they Mrs. I esser, who before her marriage was known as Sister Bettina, is also much improved. | and a fine saddle horse and equipment.

POLO'S COUSIN IN OUR ARMY

FOUGHT AT BANTIAGO AS A PRIVATE IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST. Letter from Him Describing What Seemed

the Desperate Condition of Affairs Just Before the Spaniards Decided to Surrender-A Night Alarm and a Rush. Below is a letter from Private Fermin 8. de Polo of Company D. Seventy-first Regiment, to his wife. Private Polo is a cousin of Senor Polo y Bernabé, the last Spanish Minister to this country. When Minister Polo visited New York and learned that his nephew was enlisted

in the National Guard he expressed his disgust to other members of the family living here in no uncertain language. Private Polo was born in Cuba, where his father once owned a great plantation, but lost it through Spanish misgovernment. He writes: IN THE FIELD, July 8, 1898.

"This is the first opportunity I have to write to you since landing in Cuba. I have received no letters either, but there are two tons of letters at Siboney for us, which will be distributed soon. I wrote you a postal card just after the battle of July 1, the particulars of which you must know by the papers. I am feeling quite well, considering short rations and other hardships.

"There are a great many incidents and narrow escapes that I might relate, but will reserve them mostly for my return, which, please God, may not be far distant. For instance, on Saturday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the Spaniards made an attempt to recapture the trenches we occupied on the summits that we had previously captured. The Seventy-first Regiment were awakened by the first shot, and rushed to the trenches to assist in their defence. Bullets flew like hailstones. We threw ourselves into the trenches on our faces, and I fell on top of a fellow named Ross of Company M, who had ran up alongside of me to the trench and had thrown himself into the trench, together with me, he underneath and I on top. He was shot dead while throwing himself flat. The bullet went clean through him (through his heart), and I lay across him for some moments before I knew he was dead. This was because he was instantly killed.

"That night I believe that God alone saved many of us. It was pitch dark when we were aroused by the attack, and, instead of holding us in reserve in case of a retreat, the men were ordered to the trenches. These trenches are intended to be occupied by men at intervals of about three feet between each man, and of course by only one line deep; but in the hurry, excitement and darkness we were piled in four deep and jumbled together like sardines in a flat trench only one foot deep, on the left of the firing line. Fortunately the assault was made on the right, which saved us from losing probably half of our regiment. The loss of the few of our men that night was from the Spanish trenches, not from the assaulting party, which we repulsed.

"This whole job has been underestimated by the American Government; they thought it would be easy, and it has proven just the opposite. Here we are, Americans and Cubans, all surrounding the city of Santiago, which we find impossible to capture, as we cannot post the heavy artillery on account of bad roads, which we are working on from morning till night widening, cutting trees and underbrush, draining, &c. Although Sampson has destroyed Cervera's fleet, we cannot get into the harbor. Gen. Miles, chief of the American army, will join us in a few days with heavy reinforcements, which I think will be welcome, and which shows that the Government is now aware of the fact that we need all the soldiers that can be spared for this work. We are at present in a comparatively safe position; our principal danger during the past few days since the battle was from sharpshooters on our rear and flanks. These devils were concealed in the treetops, and peppered us continually, It was difficult to locate them, as they concess themselves in regular nests of leaves on the tree tops and fire on our men as they pass in the road or when we go to the streams to get water in our canteens. In this way many of us have been killed or wounded, and even the men of the hospital corps, bearing wounded men to the rear, have been killed. Wounded men have been plugged for the second time, but we are now entirely free from sharpshooters in our rear, as we have riddled almost ever tree in our rear and winged or killed quite a number of these fellows, who were, in spite of all, very courageous, for they had no means of subsistence, were cut off from their own men, and it was their evident mission to remain in the trees until captured or killed, and in the meantime to kill as many of us as they could. We have agreed to an armistice to last until we soldiers know less about these things than you do in New York ; we can only guess at them. "I resume this letter on the 9th. There has been no firing to-day. It is evident that the armistice has been extended. I hope, at any

out further bloodshed "John Brown is back from the hospital limping around. They do not keep men in the hospital who are able to limp about, as they have so many serious cases. Many have been shot six or seven times through and through, and

rate, that we may get into Santiago city with-

Here the letter ends abruptly. Here are extracts from a letter from J. Scott Conover, another Seventy-first Regiment man, dated July 10:

"To tell the truth. I had made up my mind that I must get hit some place after I had been in the fight for a short time, for there was one constant hiss of builets, and poor fellows were dropping all around me, either killed or wound ed, but I made up my mind to take it like a man, and when we charged the hill I forgot all about bullets and shells, and put for it with the others, yelling like a wild Indian. That is what scared the Spaniards so, for when they saw us come across the open fields they just turned loose their repeating rifles on us and made a rain of bullets. Then we all let out the yell, and they got rattled and out of their trenches and ran like whiteheads. Then came our turn, and didn't we give it to them! We just turned loose on them on the run, and they flopped over like frogs. As one of the Spanish officers said whom we captured. The Yankee devils, they fire faster when the run than when they stand still." They couldn't understand our way of fighting at all. They fire and run back a few yards, and we fire and go forward, which they don't like.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP SCANDALS. Little Prospect of Any Further Investigation by the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6. - Surgeon - General Sternberg has not yet received a report from Chief Surgeon Havard at Santiago in response to his request for an explanation of the neglected condition of the sick and wounded sol diers carried to New York on the transports Seneca and Concho. Surgeon Havard did. however, send to the Surgeon-General to-day the following telegram:

"Necessary medicines purchased and all present needs supplied. Report about overerowded transports furnished as soon as pos sible. Similar things will not again occur.

Unless the report of Surgeon Havard shall confess some serious inefficiencies in the medical service, which is not to be expected. the investigation of the hospital ship scandals will doubtless be dropped. There parently the greatest apathy on the part of the highest authorities in the army administration in prosecuting the inquiry, and, in fact, the matter was practically ended when Secretary Alger issued his official statement three days

A Horse for Second Lieut. Matlock.

Capt. Henry S. Rasquin and several members of the Third Battery in Brooklyn are going to Camp Black to day to give Second Lieut. Chauncey Matiock of the Fourth Battery, U. 8. V., who was until recently the First Sergeant of the Brooklyn organization, a cavairy sabre

ONE OF OUR FIGHTING TUGS. Lieut. Purcell Describes the Work of the

Osceola at Manzanillo, THE SUR printed some weeks ago a stery of now Lieut. J. S. Purcell, commanding the United States steamer Osceola, prepared his converted tugboat to do battle with a regular warship, which happily turned out to be the American cruiser New Orleans instead of a Spaniard. A friend in New York clipped the story from THE SUN and sent it to him with a letter of congratulation. Yesterday this friend received the following reply:

Your letter came as a great surprise to me, and the clipping from THE SUN was a greater surprise still. I never told the story of that morning to any one, and it must have come from some one on the Florida. In fact, it was past the middle of June before I wrote my official report of the success attending our efforts on that expedition to Port Banes. I made no mention of the incident in that report. It would not look well there. I did fully realize for some twenty minutes that morning visions of the lee side of the clouds and a permanent

rupture with all things earthly.

"The success of the expedition placed in the hands of Gen. Garcia many thousand arms. ammunition, rations, accourrements, horses and mules, all of which bore fruit in the assistance rendered by these same troops one month later at Baiquiri, when our army landed there. I have seen most of the events of this war, and the Osceola has had the good luck to have participated in nearly all important movements.

"After three weeks of blockade duty in front of Havana, where we had a lively fifteen minutes on May 6 with the batteries, we joined the squadron that convoyed the army to Balquiri We came to Cape Cruz and thence to Manzanillo the latter days of June. We forced our way through dangerous shoals, and after twelve hours' hard work the Scorpion and the Osceola appeared off the city at 4:20 P. M. July 1. There were five Spanish gunboats and an armed pontoon in the harbor. When we got within 2,000 yards the gunboats opened fire on us. We started right for them at twelve knots speed. Two minutes later we were backing; six masked shore batteries opened concentrated fire on us, too, and for the next half hour there was no hotter spot on earth than in that harbor. We returned them a fire that sent many to the hospital, as their papers next day admitted. The water fairly boiled around both our vessels, but we held our position, and only retired a few hundred yards to avoid the concentrated fire of the batteries, that lay so close to the city that we could not reply without firing into the city. The gunbeats would not come out from under cover of the batteries. We only ceased firing when the gunboats, too, closed in in front of the city. We remained in the harbor entrance all night, within two miles of the city. On July 3. we captured a steel lighter loaded with provisions destined for the Spanish army. We did it in sight of the enemy.

"July 6 we returned to Santiago, and learned of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. We passed floating bodies and saw the wrecks along shore. "July 18, the Wilmington, Helena, Scorpion, Hist, Hornet, Wompatuck, and Osceola attacked the enemy at Manzanillo. Firing commenced at 7:30 A. M., and at 11 A. M. we withdrew. Our task was finished. Two gunboats were set on fire and blew up; three others were driven ashore disabled; the pontoon took fire and blew up. Three large troopships were burned. All this was done with gun fire at ranges varying from 2,000 yards to 3,500 yards. The shore batteries did not save them; they tried but failed. Our revolving guns and the automatic guns made the shore line anything but a paradise. Not one of our vessels was struck in either engagement, except the Scorpion, July 1. She was struck twelve times We had no casualties. It is reported that the enemy had 220 wounded. Of the dead we know nothing. I shall not be sorry when we again enjoy the blessings of peace. Very sincerely yours.

J. S. PURCELL."

CONSUL ROUNSEVILLE WILDMAN. Semething About the Man Who Can Control

ROCHESTER, Aug. 6.-People living near here are following with interest the reports from Consul-General Rounseville Wildman, stationed at Hong Kong, and the following, clipped from a recent despatch, has excited comment:

'Aguinaldo is respectful toward Admiral Dewey, Gen. Merritt and Consul Wildman, and will go any length to retain Consul-General Wildman's good opinion, but nevertheless holds back from giving energetic help to the United States."

Consul Wildman was born in Batavia, N. Y. and received the greater part of his education at Lima Seminary, Lima, N. Y., and at Syrafourteen years ago, remaining there for three years, when he entered Syracuse University. At Lima Seminary Wildman was noted for his skill in writing and speechmaking. His father E. Wildman, is a Methodist clergyman, and Wildman got his tuition free, the sons of Methodist ministers having that privilege The Rev. Mr. Wildman was stationed at Bradford. Pa., and other places in the oil regions and the son got up many funny stories of life among the oil wells and the big tanks that dot the valleys and the hillsides. While in school Wildman wrote for different publications and newspapers, and made a respectable living in

this way.

His schoolmates recall an incident of his school life at Lima which illustrates his force of character. Wildman did not share a love for literature with any love for the sciences, and as a result, when it came down to the time of examinations, his friends had to coach him and prepare him for the ordeal. The professor of chemistry, who is still retained at the institution, did not approve of Wildman's progress in that subject. The fact that Wildman was not proficient in the subject did not hinder him at all from asking questions, which he did upon every provocation and which only showed his ignorance all the more. Finally the professor could stand it no more "Don't occupy the time of the class with such

questions." he cried testily. "You will never know anything about this subject."

Wildman took the rebuke keenly, and it served only as a spur to him. The whole class knew his hatred for the sciences, and great was the astonishment when, a few days later at the time the result of the examination was announced, it was told that Wildman had passed near the head of the class.

Wildman formed strong attachments which withstood the shock of political changes and reverses. After getting out of college he went to Kansas City, where he kept up his literary work for the New York papers. He made frequent trips East, bringing his contributions along with him, and, after selling them, would return by way of Syracuse, where he would spend what he had carned with a lavish hand The next reports of Wildman were to the effect that he had become editor of the Statesman at Boisé City, Idaho. He next went to Washing ton to urge Congress to grant statehood to what was then Idaho Territory. He made a favorable impression while at Washington, and President Harrison made him Consul at Singapore, where he remained three years, afterward being transferred to Bremer Cleveland ousted him. and Wildman returned home. He was Commissioner of the Straits Settlements at the World's Fair, and later became editor of the Overland Monthly at San Fra where he remained until President McKinley gave him the station at Hong Kong.

Wildman was married in Washington to Miss Letitia Aldrich, daughter of Judge Louis Aldrich, He is 33 years old. He is small of stature and not at all the sort of man one would pick for the pacifier of an insurgent leader in the Philippine Islands.

Commissions for Brooklyn Guardsmen. Commissions for the following officers have been received at the headquarters of the Sec-ond Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., in Brooklyn: Col.

Edward E. Britton, Capt. John B. Ward, First Lieut. Frederick R. Post, Second Lieut. Joseph Chambers, and Second Lieut, Walter D. Pollard of the 114th Regiment, and Second Lieut. John A. Wilson of the Twenty-third Begiment,

RED CROSS'S BUSIEST WEEK AUXILIARIES ACTIVE IN SHIPPING

SUPPLIES TO SOLDIERS. Every Requisition from the Different Camps Honored-The Readiness of the Govern ment to Accept Assistance an Incentive
-Auxiliaries Increase from 69 to 77.

The various Red Cross auxiliaries finished yesterday one of the busiest weeks on record. Since the system of auxiliaries was started. there has been no week during which such a vast amount of supplies has been sent to the headquarters at 552 Breadway. This increase was undoubtedly due to the readiness recently shown by the Government to accept supplies for places where they were needed. First among such places was Santiago, and the difficulty encountered at first in getting supplies there has been entirely removed. several transports destined for that port has been reserved for the Red Cross, and the offer of the Atlas line of steamships to forward supplies sent from here by way of Jamaica also opened a way for the shipping of supplies to Miss Barton.

Another incentive to the work of the aux fliaries was the call from Chickamauga for the equipment of a camp hospital there. Supplies in great quantity were needed for this and were called for by the army surgeons. Added to these requests were calls from Jacksonville and other points, together with the appeals for supplies sent out for the relief of the wounded soldiers brought to the local hospitals.

New auxiliaries are daily entering the field and the list of auxiliaries has grown in a week from sixty-nine to seventy-seven. The follow-ing are the most recently formed auxiliaries: Auxiliary 69, Loyal Friends, Mrs. T. S. P. Miller President, 150West Thirty-seventh street, Auxiliary 70, London, O., Mrs. George Lin-cola President.

coin President.
Auxiliary 71. Shortsville, N. Y., Mrs. O. S.
Titus President.
Auxiliary 72. Richmond Hill, L. I., Mrs. Wal-Auxiliary 72, Richmona Rus,

Auxiliary 72, Richmona Rus,

ter P. Long President,

Lavillary 73, South Orange, N. J., Mrs. F. Arnold President.
Auxiliary 74, Telegraph Signal Corps, Brooklyn, Miss Mary A. Tomlinson President.
Auxiliary 75, Platteville, O., Mrs. E. S.
Buck President.
Auxiliary 76, Walden, N. Y., Mrs. Phobe Saxe
President. President.
Auxiliary 77. First West Virginia, Mrs. William F. Butler President.
As a result of the work of the auxiliaries the following supplies were sent out during the week ending yesterday: Towels..... Sheets. Pillow cases. Handkerchiefs

ij	Nightshirts	. 741
	Abdominal bands	
ij	Pajamas	1.52
31	Socks	
	Slippera	. 541
	Comfort bags	. 153
И	Underwear	. 641
n	Draw sheets	. 41
į,	Pans	
1	Tobacco (cases)	. 4
U	Books (cases)	. 28
	Following is a list of supplies received	from
	the various auxiliaries during the week:	*****
	Pillow cases	716
	Groceries	161
	Handkerchiefs	8,49
91	Sheets	1,317
Y	Towels	1.000
ij	Pajamas	1,100
H	Nightahirts	916
ij	Wash cloths	1.106
ď	Socks	774
1	Underwear	1,250
ì,	Negligo shirts	270
ì	Abdominal bands	1,325
	Books 1	caner
	Bandages	Canal
1		l case
a	Slippers	283

ngs.
For Fort Monroe—Twenty-five ice bags, 4 ice coxes, 6 picks, 3 crushers, and 100 pairs of

ookes, 5 picks, 3 crushers, and 100 pairs of socks.

The largest shipment of supplies by the Red Cross Supply Committee went resterday on the Atlas line at Jamaica. The agent of the Atlas line at Jamaica has notified the Hed Cross Society that he will forward all supplies from there to Santiago. Following is a list of the goods sent:

80 cases of B. T. Babbitt's soap powder.

40 cases of P. A. Soup, 2 dozen pints.

2 cases of P. A. Soup, 2 dozen quarts.

B cases of American soup.

4 cases of American boullion.

16 cases of Interior sides.

11 barrels of siggst.

1 barrels of vinegar.

1 barrel of vinegar.

1 keg of cordial.

1 barrel of vinegar.
1 ker of cordial.
11 cases of delicacies.
11 cases of delicacies.
11 cases of tobacco.
11 cases of tobacco.
11 cases of delicacies.
12 cases of dry goods.
13 cases of dry goods.
14 cases of dry goods.
15 barrels of books.
15 dozen of trossers.
15 dozen of trossers.
15 dozen of trossers.
15 dozen of shoes.
15 dozen of shoes.
15 dozen of shoes.
16 dozen of shoes.
17 dozen delighand dates.
18 dozen of shoes.
19 dozen Highand dates.
19 dozen shoes of shoes. In addition \$2,000 worth of groceries and elicacies were sent. Twenty-five auxiliaries contributed supplie

Twenty-five auxiliaries contributed supplies during the past week, most of which went to make up the requisitions. In many cases, when the notice of an order being received was too short to admit of the supplies needed being made, the auxiliaries gave part of the funds in their treasuries toward the purchase of the goods asked for, so that no delay might be caused in getting them off.

The auxiliaries sending in supplies or contributing to help fill requisitions during the week were as follows:

First New York Red Cross Ambulance Equipment Auxiliary—Mrs. W. S. Cowles. President, Auxiliary 2, Women's Conference of Ethical Culture—Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer, President, Red Cross Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses—Mrs. James Speyer, President, Auxiliary 2, Hartford, Conn.—Mrs. F. W. Cheney, President, Auxiliary 3, Mohegan Chapter, D. A. R.—Mrs. A. V. Wells, President, Auxiliary 14, Morristows, N. J.—Miss L. E. Kensby, President, Auxiliary 15, Horstows, N. J.—Miss L. E. Kensby, President

A. V. Wells, President.
Auxiliary 14, Morristowa, N. J.—Miss L. E.
Keasby, President.
Auxiliary 17, First Pennsylvania—John B.
Jackson, President.
Auxiliary 29, Northern Westchester County—
Mrs. Henry Marquand, President.
Auxiliary 22, Land and Bea—Mrs. Frank H.
Hunter, President.
Auxiliary 24, Prinseton, N. J.—Mrs. J. Morgan, President.
Auxiliary 24, Sewickley, Pa.—Mrs. E. P.
Coffin, President.
Auxiliary 29, Fairfield, Conn.—Mrs. Henry C.
Glover, President.
Auxiliary 29, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Hover, President.
Auxiliary 30, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Auxiliary 37, Elmhurst, N. Y.—Mrs. A. C. Auxiliary 37, Elmhurst, N. Y.—Mrs. A. O. Green. President.
Auxiliary 38, Dublin, N. H.—Mrs. Lewis B. Monroe, President.
Auxiliary 41, New Canaan, Conn.—Mrs. Willard Parker, President.
Auxiliary 45, Gien Cove, L. I.—Mrs. John E. Leech, President.
Auxiliary 46, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Mrs. McZabriskie, President.
Auxiliary 40, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Mrs. Alex. Stevens. President.
Auxiliary 40, Kinderhook, N. Y.—Mrs. P. V. 8, Pruyn, President.
Auxiliary 50, Tobacco Auxiliary—Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, President.
Auxiliary 50, Tobacco Auxiliary—Mrs. John E. Alexandre, President.
Auxiliary 56, Caldwell, N. J.—Mrs. F. H. Wing, President.
Auxiliary 58, Caldwell, N. J.—Mrs. Theodore
Auxiliary 58, Ead Hook, N. J.—Mrs. Theodore

Auxiliary 58, Caldwell, N. J.—Mrs. F. H. Wing, President.
Auxiliary 59, Red Hook, N. J.—Mrs. Theodore Cookingham, President.
Auxiliary 62, Bridgeport, Conn.—Mrs. Charles B. Read, President.
Auxiliary 73, South Orange—Mrs. E. Arnold, President.
In addition to this some of the auxiliaries have also undertaken the work of equipping the hospital ship Missouri along the lines suggested by Surgeon-General Sternberg.
A steam laundry, the contribution of the Steam Laundry Auxiliary, has already been fitted on the ship; part of the ice plant, the whole of which will be supplied by the Ice Plant Auxiliary, is on the ship, together with the electric fans, the contribution of the First Red Gross Ambulance Equipment Society.
A carbonating and sterilizing plant and a steam haunch will also be supplied, and the auxiliaries engaged in supplying these are confident that all will be on the ship by the time she is ready to sail.

The Celtic at the Navy Yard.

The supply boat Celtic came up yesterday from the Tompkinsville anchorage to the navy yard and moored at the Cob Dock. One hundred and twenty-five men. whose terms of enlistment had expired, were relieved, but most of them will reënlist. The Celtic will probably be sent to Porto Rico with provisions for Gen.

RED CROSS FOR MONTAUK POINT. furses and Supplies to Be Provided at Once -The Work Elsewhere.

Members of the Red Cross Society were busy resterday in arranging plans for the Red Cross work at Montauk Point, which, from what can be learned, is intended to be carried on on an elaborate scale, providing the society is authorized by the Govern ment. The recent request from the Government for assistance at other places and the thorough accord in which the work seems at present to be carried on has led officials of the ociety to believe that no difficulties would be met with in arranging the work for the Long Island camp.

A conference was held yesterday between nember of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross and a number of army officers with a view to mapping out the proposed work. The work will probably be begun within a few days. The Red Cross official present at the conference will make a report to-morrow. It was said yesterday at Red Cross headquarters that possibly twenty-five nurses would be placed at the disposal of the Government, and that many more could be furnished in case of need.

The work of getting ready supplies for Monauk Point has already begun. Instead of shipping the 200 hospital cots ordered to Santiago. esterday it was decided to send them at one

ping the 200 hospital cots ordered to Santiago, yesterday it was decided to send them at once to Montauk Point. By to-morrow it is expected that a number of other supplies will be ready for shipment to the proposed camp.

Dr. A. H. Hospital Corps, and Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, acting President of the Red Cross Society for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses, have been considering a pian for facilitating the immediate placing of additional trained nurses in army hospitals.

Since the beginning of the war Dr. McGee, by the authority of the Surgeon-General, hinsbeen acting as a Civil Service Commissioner for the Government in the selection of properly trained nurses for army service. Resides the immunes in Cuba, about one hundred and fifty women are already enrolled in Government service and are at work in the general hospitals where accommodations could be given them in the hospital buildings. In addition to these, a nuarber of Red Cross nurses are serving as volunteers in certain hospitals. A member of the Nurses Maintenance Society of the Red Cross nurses, like all others, should be certified by Dr. McGee as conforming to the army standard and be officially enrolled. At the same time he gratefully accepted the offer of the Red Cross Auxiliary to provide transportation and accommodation for nurses at tent and camp hospitals.

The objection to the employment of women in these temporarily erected hospitals has been based solely on the difficulty in providing for their accommodation, and now that this is obviated, they may be sent to such hospitals as soon as the surgeons require them. The Red Cross has long been laboring to have their offers for accommodations for their accommodation, and now that this is obviated, they may be sent to such hospitals as their accommodation, and now that this is obviated, they may be sent to such hospitals as soon as the surgeons require them. The Red Cross has long been laboring to have their offers for accommodations for nurses accepted by the Government and thus remove the existing difficulties, and now that this result has been attained, there is no reason why nurses cannot be sent out in great numbers. As an instance of the Government's final acceptance of this offer a tent hospital has been fitted up at Chickamauga Park, for the reception of a large number of patients. Miss Maxwell, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital Training School for Nurses, and a corps of twenty nurses from different training schools in New York and elsewhere will take charge to-morrow. Additional nurses will be sent as soon as their accommodation can be provided for.

It is evident that heavy calls will be made on the fund collected by the Red Cross Auxiliary for Maintenance of Trained Nurses, and contributions may be sent to Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, 54 Wall street.

The twenty nurses for the hospital left last night. In addition to the nurses five dietary cooks went along, who will have charge of the preparation of food for the invalids. Ten male nurses also started last night for Fort McPherson, Ga.

and British sympathy in our favor."

The twenty nurses for the hospital left last inght. In addition to the nurses five dietary cooks went along, who will have charge of the more cooks went along, who will have charge of the more cooks went along, who will have charge of the more cooks went along, who will have charge of the more cooks went along, who will have charge of the cooks went along, who will have charge of the cooks and a sale of the cooks and that she had entered the schooner Mary E. Morse, now at santiago, for field cross work, but had been completed the firm of the tug Triton, as the War Department was trying that the time that some did not know at the time that some did not know the time that the time that some did not know the time that the time that some did not know the time that the time that some did not know the time that the time that some did not know the time that the time that the time that some did not know the time that the time that

yesterday were the following \$100.00

John I. Waterbury \$100.00

John I. Waterbury \$100.00

From a Friend \$100.00

Anaillary No. 1, through Mr. Robert Bacon, 537.28

Treasurer \$53.00 Lischfield, Conn. \$31.00 Treasurer Auxiliary No. 16 of Libehfield, Conn Chautauqua Assembly, through Mr. W. A. Duncan, Secretary First Pennsylvania Red Cross Auxiliary of Bitabura 100 00 1,000 00

REGISTER SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. Boys at the Front.

ALBANT, Aug. 6.-Major George W. Hobbs the special agent designated by Secretary of State Palmer to deliver the registration blanks to the New York State soldiers and sailors at the front, in accordance with the Soldiers' Vot-ing law passed at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, sailed for Porto Rico to-day from New York city on the steamship Chester. Major Hobbs was accompanied by John Palmer, Jr., son of the Secretary of State, who is to act as his clerk. He will endeaver to first secure a registration of the New York sailors in the American fleets in Cuban waters and will undertake to see that the troops are enrolled as opportunity affords. This will be somewhat difficult, probably, on account of the shifting about of Shafter's army in order to get the men into healthier climes. The second registration list to be received at the Secretary of State's office under the new law came to hand to-day. It was an enrollment of a hundred voters secured from among the recruits for the First New York Volunteer Engineers, who have been stationed in Camp Townsend, Peekskill.

FORT WASHINGTON PARK HOSPITAL Government Will Take the West End Hotel

Col. C. C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon-General of the United States Army, wrote to Park Commissioner Clausen yesterday thanking him for his offer to the Government of the premise ormerly known as the West End Hotel, Fort Washington Park, as a home, or shelter, for convalescent soldiers returning from the war. Col. Byrne said that he would assign an offlcer to examine the place before the Government formally accepted it, so as to learn its adaptability and find out what was necessary to be done to fit the building for the soldiers.

Capt. Barker Ordered to the Command of the Oregon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.-The Navy Department announced to-day that Capt. Alfred S. Barker had been detached from the command of the rulser Newark and ordered immediately to sommand the battleship Oregon. Capt. Barker ucceeds Capt. Charles E. Clark, who was detached from the Oregon on account of illness and ordered home, after condemnation by a board of medical survey. Capt. Barker was the Oregon's first commander. At the beginning of the war he was summoned to Washing on as aide to Secretary Long and subse quently became a member of the Strategy of War Board. He was also the representative of the Navy Department on the board to har-monize differences in plans of campaign between the naval and military administrations.

Spanish 4s at 43. In the London market yesterday Spanish per cent. bonds sold at 43, a rise of 1 point,

HIRAM MAXIM ON THE WAR

HIS DEDUCTIONS FROM THE WORK

OF OUR NAVY. The Battleship with High-Power Guns, Manned by Sailors Who Can Shoot Straight, the Ship of the Future-Didn's

Sell Guns to Spain at the War's Beginning Hiram 8. Maxim, inventor of the automatic rapid-fire gun which bears his name, arrived resterday from London, with Mrs. Maxim, on the Etruria. When seen at the Hotel Manhat-tan last night Mr. Maxim talked about the work recently done by American soldiers and sailors with all sorts of guns. Although be left this country for England seventeen years ago and has been in business there ever since, he referred throughout the interview to the Amer-

ican army and navy as "our army" and "our

navy."
"Just before hostfilties actually began," said Mr. Maxim, "I was in Paris, and I was laughed at and pitted because of my assurance that America would win. Every one in France was dead sure that the Spaniards would get the better of us. They attempted to show me that the Spanish fleets were much more effective than our own and that we had but one cruiserthe New York-worthy of the name. They said that the Americans had had no experience, and they declared, not as a joke but seriously, that the Spaniards would bombard New York and Boston within a month.

"I told them that there was an important factor that they had left out of their equation altogether, and that was the Anglo-Saxon blood of the Americans, which made victory for them a foregone conclusion.

"Since then a number of French newspapers have published articles to the effect that there is something in the character of the Anglo-Saxon which fits him especially for sea fighting. Neptune, they say now, is always with the Anglo-Saxon, whether he flies the Union Jack or the Stars and Stripes.

"In England, at the beginning of the war, the general opinion seemed to be that the Spaniards would cause a great deal of trouble and would be able to stay in the fight about a year. They modified that opinion when the first big news came from Dewey.

"On the night that the details of the victory at Manila were learned in London I was invited to the United Service Club, and there I found the English naval officers as enthusiastic and as well satisfied as if they had been Americans. They declared that Dewey had recalled the giorious days of Nelson.

"At the beginning of the war a great many

newspapers in England and on the Continent declared that the United States had nothing to fight about. They said that the blowing up of the Maine had been accidental. When I saw the report of the Court of Inquiry, however, I was convinced that the explosion had come from the outside. I wrote a number of articles to that effect, and had them published in Londen and Paris newspapers over the signatures 'An Old Engineer' and 'An Expert on Explosives.' Those articles were copied by papers throughout Europe, and reseived many edi-torial comments. I think that they had something to do with turning the tide of European and British sympathy in our favor."

Relative to several newspaper reports in this country at the beginning of the war that he sold

have required a force of 75,000 troops to take Santiago. As it was, the Spaniards showed personal courage, but it didn't count because of lack of discipline.

"The official classes in England take a deep interest in the results of the war. They think over there that it would be a great shame for us to give up a single square foot of land that we have taken. And they say that the United States should keep the Philippines at any cost.

"Practically, all the English people want to have some understanding by which their country and the United States will keep up a powerful navy for the common good of both countries. Many of them think shat it would be unfair for us to have the benefit of free ports without contributing, something toward the cost of keeping them free and open. They contend that many of the trading ports now open to the United States would be closed against us by France and Germany if it were not for the British Navy.

"No one in England really believes that the German Emperor meant anything serious by his show of hostility at Manila. He was just trying it on, as the saying is, to see whether or not the United States would weaken, and if it would be safe for him to try to share the apolis that he had not won. If Germany should make a naval demonstration at Manila, England would immediately make a bigger one.

"So far as Russia is concerned, England realizes that she must meet Bussia sooner or later or else lose her Chinese trade. If Russia oversteps the mark England must fight. She is prepared to and will."



health, she will have a child with a robust body, an alert brain and vigorous health. You cannot expect such a child from a weak, sickly, nervous, despondent woman, who is broken down by derangements and disease of the distinctly feminine organs. A woman in that condition is almost sure to have a puny, sickly, peevish baby. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best preparation for motherhood. It relieves maternity of its dangers, and of almost all its pain. It restores the delicate and important organs that bear the brunt of ma-ternity to perfect health and strength, and assists the regular and healthful perform-ance of all the natural functions. It ban-ishes the allments of the critical period, and makes baby's debut easy and almost painless. It insures the little new comer's health. Thousands have testified to its merits. Good medicine dealers sell it, and no honest druggist will insult your intells gence by urging upon you something class "just as good." The "just as good kind is dear at any price.

Mrs. P. B. Cannings, of No. 4320 Humphrew Sirect, St. Louis, Mo. writes: "I am now the happy mother of a fine healthy baby girl. I feel that your 'Pavorite Prescription' has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I took three bottles of the 'Prescription,' and the consequences were I was only in labor forty-five minutes. With my first baby I suffered eighteen hours, and then had to lose him."

A \$1.50 home doctor-book FREE. For a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. Cloth binding to cents extra. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Suffaio, N. Y.